

## Saturday Gazette.

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## TERMS.

Single subscription, 1 year, \$2, in advance.  
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The money must always accompany the subscription. It will be at our risk if enclosed in presence of Postmaster.

Rates of Advertising moderate. Advertisers will find this a valuable medium.

## OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

While we gratefully acknowledge the daily additions to our subscription list, which are very encouraging—some ordering two, three, or five copies each—we desire to urge others who wish to receive the SATURDAY GAZETTE to promptly send their names and subscriptions to us through the Postmaster of their town.

Our Canvasser has made numerous calls and been cordially received; but, in some instances, the absence of the head of the house has prevented a decision. In a few instances some, having been committed by a subscription to the opposition paper started in Bloomfield, now feel unable to take another. We shall be sorry to have any of our fellow-citizens, or any of the residents of Bloomfield and Montclair deprived of the weekly visits of the GAZETTE. We therefore cheerfully offer to furnish it for one year on the payment of one dollar, to any person who has already subscribed for the opposition paper started in Bloomfield, under the mistaken impression that the GAZETTE would not soon be resumed.

We this week send a copy to a number of persons who may not yet have made known their desire to be included in our list, trusting that such will respond as promptly as convenient, that we may know who are disposed to stand by the original enterprise, undertaken and conducted for six months absolutely in the interest of Bloomfield, without any profit to its editors, though with last-advantage, already manifest, and admitted, to the town.

## ANNUAL TOWN MEETING. BLOOMFIELD.

The Township Committee had invited the citizens to meet last Monday evening to receive the Annual Financial Report of the Committee at the close of the fiscal year.

The Report being printed in considerable detail, and freely circulated through the town, it is not necessary to encumber this note respecting it with the various schedules of the separate accounts.

The amount involved in the financial transactions of the Board appears to have been \$62,469.10. Of which sum, however, \$13,085.45 represent unpaid assessments and taxes during three years past.

Disbursements for the poor during the year have been \$2,740.15, showing the account to have been overdrawn, including a balance of previous year, of \$412.43.

There were appended to the Report the names of 175 delinquent tax-payers.

In reply to the taunt of an individual that, if the roads were not better repaired than last year, any appropriation would be wasted, Dr. Davis, one of the Township Committee, explained in his quiet but lucid manner, and remarked that the \$8,000 appropriated last year for this purpose had been most carefully and judiciously expended in such ways as to make the benefits permanent. That at least \$5,000 of the appropriation had been so used, and he was persuaded that, if under the new law, it were proposed to McAdams or any of our principal streets, it would be found that these expenditures, by order of the Committee, would save that full sum in a contract for the new construction.

It was generally allowed that the Township Committee had acquitted themselves with honor and greatly to the satisfaction of the citizens.

If they will consent to undertake the burden and responsibility another year, it is our opinion, and we think it is the sense of the community, that not more than one or two changes, if any, ought to be made.

The following appropriations for 1873 were voted by large majorities:

For Repairs of Roads,	\$10,000
For Support of the Poor,	3,000
For Cross Walks,	500
For Public Grounds,	500
For Contingent Fund,	3,500

Appropriations for side-walks, it will be remembered, are voted in each of the four districts, into which the town is divided for that purpose, and therefore was not voted on at this meeting.

During the meeting an interesting debate took place on the need of a new town Poor House, in which the under-current of our better nature and our practical christianity exhibited itself to the credit of Bloomfield.

It is only necessary to concentrate and give direction to the spirit of that meeting by an early erection of a suitable building, with ample grounds for gardens, &c., to make the "light" of this humane and christian community, conspicuous as a "city on a hill" which cannot be hid.

Another animated discussion was had on the appropriation for public grounds, in which Doctor Davis, James C. Beach, Geo. W. Cook, V. G. Thomas, Phil. Weaver, I. Peckham, Doctor Macfarlane and others took part. Mr. Cook manifested his interest by a liberal proposition to make a personal contribution, if a certain number of other gentlemen would unite with him to raise \$5,000 to improve the Bloomfield Park.

The subject of annexing Bloomfield to Newark, which was appointed for consideration this evening, was next called up. There seemed, however, no disposition to engage in a fruitless debate on that question. The subject was indefinitely postponed by unanimous consent.

A special committee, appointed at a former meeting to examine into the "lights and shades" of the tax list for the last five years, and to report at this meeting the changes which had been made by the Township Committee from the Assessor's estimate of the values of the several parcels of real estate in the town, through their chairman, Mr. C. J. Turner, submitted an elaborate report. It was chiefly valuable in showing that the Township Committee had been diligent, faithful and discreet in the discharge of their duties as revisers of the Assessor's valuation; a point, however, which very few had any doubts about before.

So far as the report indulged in personalities, general regret was manifested. The discussion which followed, and the many, straight-forward statements of our worthy Assessor and of the excellent Chairman of the Commissioners of Appeals, should fully vindicate those gentlemen from the charges which were more than insinuated in this report, and which, in fact, chiefly instigated the appointment of this committee. There are probably no citizens in our town of purer intentions, of more honorable feelings, of more upright principles, or who would more cordially despise a base action than the two gentlemen referred to. We think this was clearly the sense of the intelligent and right-minded majority of the Town Meeting.

For the Saturday Gazette.

## AN OLD FRIEND RETURNED.

Mr. CHUN LAISUN and family, whose visit to Bloomfield we announced last week, has returned to pass a week or more among his old friends. Mr. Laissun was, about 1844, a member of the mission school of the American Board at Singapore. The mission station was about that time transferred, the school broken up, and the young Chinese, whose parents died just then, conceived a strong desire to visit America.

The obstacle in his way, was a suitable person in whose care he could go. Not long after Rev. Dr. John H. Morrison, who had taken, as his missionary wife to India, the daughter of Dr. E. D. Ward, of Bloomfield, came down to Singapore from Northern India to find a passage to America. Dr. Morrison had with him three children when Laissun made application to him to take him to America. Dr. M. put him in charge of the children and promised him, if he proved bright and well-behaved, to secure him a year at school in America, and friends and school after that, if he should do well. On arriving at Dr. Ward's house, he entered the Bloomfield Academy, then under Mr. David Frame, as principal, with Jas. H. Russell and Dr. William Ward, now of Newark, as Assistants. Here he acquitted himself well for two about years, when he entered Hamilton College. That he did not to the advice of S. Wells Williams, author of the Middle Kingdom, who thought it best that he should finish his education in China. He accordingly returned with Mr. Williams to China. Since that time he has been both merchant and a teacher in Shanghai. He is now a commissioner for the Chinese government, entrusted with the education of Chinese youth in this country.

As Mr. Laissun is to speak on Sunday evening, on "THE RELATIONS OF CHARITY AND ORIGIN TO CHINA," and perhaps on secular topics on a week day, our readers may like to see the following notice of one of his lectures at Springfield, Mass., last week, taken from *The Springfield Republican*.

"MR. LAISSUN BEFORE THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Laissun is proving himself capable as a commissioner of education, not only for his young countrymen in this new world, but also for the new world itself, whom he is wonderfully enlightening by his always vivid and interesting lectures. His address before the scientific association was the best he has given. The speaker was introduced by Mr. Stebbins, president of the association, and after a brief and, as it proved, needless apology for inability to treat properly of scientific topics, commenced an instructive and en-

tertaining talk about the antiquity of the arts and sciences in China by laying down the principle that the prosperity of any nation was commensurate with its patronage of learning and the arts. China, he said, once boasted the proudest civilization and her ingenuity was even now the wonder, if not the admiration of the world. Nearly all the great inventions now traced their origin to a nation truly ancient. . . .

In concluding his remarks, the speaker alluded feelingly to the trade in opium, which, he said, was ruining his country, financially and morally. Since its introduction, the trade has increased to such an extent that the imports of this article exceed the exports of the country, causing a steady drain on the nation's wealth. The remarks of Mr. Laissun were listened to attentively, and when he ended, nearly the entire audience lingered to ask a hundred questions, which he seemed pleased to answer. Mr. Laissun leaves for Washington to-day.

Mr. Laissun made a public confession of Christianity in the Bloomfield Presbyterian Church in 1846, and has recently transferred his church membership from Shanghai to Springfield, Mass.

He expects to reside in this country for the winter.

BLOOMFIELD.

## EDUCATIONAL.

We would beg the careful attention of our readers to the subject of public school education, as presented in our columns to-day. The preceding general summary of the Superintendent's Report will give an idea of what has been done for education in the State. The County Superintendent's Annual Report together with financial and statistical facts, will be given hereafter.

The two great agents of crime and misery are ignorance and intemperance. Our State is accomplishing much towards dispelling the one; this done, we believe a great stride will have been made towards preventing the other.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate vote on the bill to charter a competing railroad between New York and Philadelphia was so nearly balanced that a change of one vote would have given us the bill. Who was the recreant Senator that succumbed? We will not assume to judge, but give the names and the vote.

For the Bill—10. Banghart, of Hunterdon; Cornish, of Warren; Cutler, of Morris; Heavens, of Ocean; Hewdickson, of Westmoreland; Hewitt, of Mercer; Stone, of Union; Taylor, of Essex; Williams, of Passaic; Wood, of Somerset.

Against the Bill—11. Beesley, of Cape May; Edsall, of Sussex; Hopkins, of Gloucester; Irick, of Burlington; Jarrard, of Middlesex; McPherson, of Hudson; Moore, of Atlantic; Newkirk, of Salem; Sewell, of Camden; Sheppard, of Cumberland; Lydecker, of Bergen.

There is a general railroad bill before the house under the care, we believe, of Mr. Ward; and another under consideration in the Senate under the direction of Senator McPherson. Success to the better one!

LATER.—The passage of the general railroad law on Thursday has changed the aspect of affairs and gives great satisfaction. It is a triumph for true Jersey patriotism, which has so persistently labored to frustrate the designs of selfish and wealthy monopolists from elsewhere.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prof. T. F. Woods, Principal of the Milburn Grammar School, and formerly of St. Stephen's School, of that place, died suddenly on Wednesday, Feb. 5th. He was a very popular teacher. At the time of his death the citizens of Milburn were erecting an Academy for him. His loss is much deplored by a large circle of friends.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Robert Duncan, formerly one of the proprietors of the extensive woolen mills at Franklin, and widely known throughout the county.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from Montclair was received last week too late, the space for such being already assigned for that issue, and it is hardly relevant now; for which reason in p. rt, but more yet because the writer's name did not accompany it, it does not appear.

Another from Willowdale too late for this week. It is gladly accepted and shall appear in our next.

Seneca's communication was also too late for this issue, but will appear.

Our correspondent, NORMAN, complains, with some reason, no doubt, that our printers, through some unparadiseable carelessness, played pranks with his communication in last week's paper, and caused it to say what he did not intend it should. We trust it will not occur again. It has been a matter of gratulation that a gentleman with so facile a pen takes such interest in our GAZETTE and makes so generous an effort to enliven it by his weekly correspondence. We shall be more diligent in our inspection of proofs and conformity to copy.

## TEMPERATURE, BLOOMFIELD.

EDITORS SATURDAY GAZETTE.—It may be of interest to your readers in the valley of Bloomfield to see at times how much colder they are than the hills tops around them.

1873, Jan. 7th., 7 A. M., 20 deg. below Zero in the Valley.

1873, Jan. 30th., 1 A. M., 11 deg. below Zero on the hills.

1873, Feb. 1st., 7 A. M., 3 deg. above in the Valley to the West.

1873, Feb. 1st., 7 A. M., 12 deg. above on the Hill West.

Every winter there are similar mornings when the Valley is covered with hoar-frost and none on the hills.

The same cause, moisture in the Valley, produces an earlier frost there, than on the hills. Yours  
ROSEWOOD.

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

The American people have reason to feel proud of their President. How quietly he has won his way to their affections and their approval. In what years he has been steadily rising in reputation, till he has reached elevation and a fame that no other have attained, but our immortal Washington and Lincoln.

The achievements of Grant as President, have been perhaps greater than of Grant as General. His four years civil career with its closing triumphant political victory, has won for him, as history we think, will declare in due time, greater renown—a more splendid name than his military genius and successes have. We should like to take a cursory view of both, but space will not now permit.

On Tuesday last, the man whom the sovereign people delighted to honor, above all others in America—ULYSSES S. GRANT, was for the second time, elevated to the highest office in his gift.

His inaugural address on the occasion, is a most simple, unpretending and brief statement of just the correlation of sound political principles, and unmistakable facts—the study and the development of President Grant's administration, in the past four years—which became him to disclose and set forth.

In the face of most formidable obstacles designedly placed in his pathway; and amid avancements of obliquity and vituperation, launched upon him by disappointed place or patronage seekers, who could not manipulate him to their liking, and the furtherance of their sinister views, President Grant maintained his manly independence, evinced his indomitable courage, and proved his unmistakable wisdom, persistently adhering to the principles upon which he set out, and which he had laid down for his government in his first inaugural.

The closing passage in his Address, on Tuesday, is as touchingly eloquent as it is painfully true and religiously charitable. With it we close this note:

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing, as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. I have scarcely ever equalled in the past the confidence and respect which have been bestowed upon me, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the most difficult and trying circumstances, and I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion or reward, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, through the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which, to-day, I feel that I can disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

The occasion was one of great interest and amusement. So creditable was every part that we can scarcely commend special performance, though the "One Part Tune" as rendered by "Wealthy Ann Pettigill," rather carried the day.

The "Worldly Songs" by "JONATHAN PILKINS, Esq.," drew forth loud peals of laughter and prolonged applause.

As a pleasurable treat it was eminently successful, and doubtless was peculiarly satisfactory in its results also.

## MONTCLAIR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Our attention has been called to a statement in the State Superintendent's Report, where he says: "The highest salary paid to teachers in the State is in Jersey City, being \$193 per month; and the highest paid to female teachers is in Newark, being an average of \$60 per month." If cities be ranked as districts, which is the only proper way of comparison, District No. 8, Montclair, in this County, stands at the head in both respects. This district paid last year \$250 per month to a male teacher; and to female teachers an average of \$65. Montclair means to command the best educational talent in the State.

## CALDWELL.

James Avery, whose arrest in Caldwell for the murder of William Kohlman was noticed in our last issue, was taken before Justice Hall, of Bloomfield, on Saturday, last inst. As no evidence was produced at the examination that could criminate him, he was discharged. Charles Berger, who made the charge, is said to have been actuated by spite, in consequence of some disagreement about a worthless horse that Avery had sold him last fall.

## MONTCLAIR LOCAL.

CEMETERY.—Why was not Montclair taken steps to provide for itself a Cemetery? It would be an ornamental, attractive and valuable appendage to the town? If such thing is ever to be done, it would seem that now is the best time to move in regard to it. To secure a hundred or more acres of land for this purpose, in the most eligible location for it, would now be quite feasible, probably; but a few years hence it may be difficult.

There is, no doubt, a general law under which a joint stock company can be organized with advantages and powers to accomplish this desirable measure. We admit there are various aspects to this question. Not, perhaps, as to its importance and necessity, about which we conceive that no material difference of opinion can exist, but as to location, and the time when and the methods for bringing it about, and other details. Therefore we ask for the ventilation of the subject through the columns of the GAZETTE. There will never be a better time to inaugurate the enterprise than the coming summer.

Wm. Jacobus, the real estate agent, has just sold D. H. Riker's house and lot on Fullerton Avenue, to Joseph H. Richards for \$6,000.

A boy of fourteen, a son of Mrs. Sterner, while passing near the Jacobus building, on Saturday last, was tripped by a halter which tethered a horse to the post, and thrown to the ground, breaking his collar bone. Dr. Pinkham was called and afforded all proper and possible relief. The fracture is healing and the lad doing well.

A man, who ought to have known better, undertook to fill a kerosene lamp while burning—the old story repeated, the fluid ignited, the lamp exploded, the man's hands and face badly burned. His life would have paid the forfeit had not persons at hand had presence of mind to smother him with their coats and thus extinguish the flames. We did not learn any of the names.

## MONTCLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

The grand lecture, last Tuesday night, at Jacobus' Hall, by DeCordova, entitled Madame Grundy, showing that we should not heed what our neighbors say about us but that we should out our cloth according to the pattern; in other words, every one living within his means, is the happiest in the world. He illustrated it by friends of his with whom he dined. Friend No. 1, with a family of 7 children sitting down to a dinner of cold corned beef; all happy; children playful, wife smiling with dimples in her cheeks; all around him enjoying themselves. No. 2, family of 2 daughters, living beyond their means, trying to keep up appearances, asking me to lunch; "not much to eat to-day;" we sit down; I am asked whether I will have a piece of roast beef or roast goose. I thought I would like to roast her—the old goose. The moral of the lecture was to show the folly of one trying to excel the other in this life.

W. J.

## BLOOMFIELD LOCAL.

Immediately after our last week's town meeting, which culminated so gloriously in the almost unanimous adoption of measures for extending and general street improvement, some of our influential citizens in Montclair Neighborhood issued a call for a public meeting of the residents north of the Montclair R. R., to consider the propriety of praying our legislature to divide our town. It was reported that they had even gone so far as to get a bill for that purpose introduced into the legislature on their own private responsibility. This hasty move was instantly headed off by a prompt telegram to our Hon. Representative, requesting that no legislative action be permitted till the people of Bloomfield have the opportunity to express their opinions and desires on the measure.

The Morris Neighborhood meeting took place Saturday evening last, when considerable discussion was heard upon the subject of a division of the town, but the vote which was taken on the question proved that the movers had counted without their host, as the citizens present voted against it by an overwhelming majority. This will probably put a quietus to the secession movement in Bloomfield.

The Methodist Church of Bloomfield was filled to repletion on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of "Y. A. OLD FOLKS CONCERTS." The singers were dressed in costumes of by-gone days, which formed a pleasant spectacle and reminder of the good old times of our fore-fathers.

The occasion was one of great interest and amusement. So creditable was every part that we can scarcely commend special performance, though the "One Part Tune" as rendered by "Wealthy Ann Pettigill," rather carried the day.

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By abolishing some of the very small districts, and changing the lines of others, so as to include more territory, the number having less than forty-five has children, been considerably reduced. Thirty of these weak districts in this way have been disbanded, and a corresponding increase has been made in the number of the larger districts. The average census of all the districts in the State, not including the cities, is 140.

During the year, 85 new school houses have been built, at an average cost of \$5,000 each, and 79 have been remodeled, refurnished or enlarged. The total expense for building and repairing has been \$586,470.58. The report says:

"A few years ago the greatest want in our State respecting educational matters was a just appreciation of the importance of furnishing suitable school accommodations for the children. The school houses, as a rule, were poor, and the people seemed to be satisfied with them. That state of apathy has certainly passed. In every county new school houses are being erected and old ones repaired; and the willingness shown by the people to vote the necessary means to make these improvements is evidence that the importance of having neat and convenient school houses is recognized."

Of the duties of County Superintendents, the report thus speaks:

"The duties of the county superintendents are to visit and inspect all the schools twice a year; to give advice and direction to teachers; to adjust all district boundaries; to give information and counsel to district trustees; to settle all disputes referred to them respecting school matters; to examine and license teachers; to appoint all school money; and to issue orders for the payment of the same; to examine school accounts; to prepare the annual county school reports; and to perform such other work as the school interests require."

These duties are numerous and important, and require men of education, judgment and executive ability to perform. The amount of work required of this office is sufficient to employ one man's entire time and attention in each county in the State. The salaries they receive, I regret to say, are not such as to enable all of them to do this—the average salary received by them at present being only \$794.17. The remuneration should be such as would induce educated, experienced and thoroughly competent persons to accept these positions, and to devote their whole time and energies to the work. An increase of fifty per cent. on the present salaries would no more than fairly compensate these officers for their labors."

## FRANKLIN MATTERS.

The Newark and Paterson branch of the Erie Railroad runs six trains per day each way, directly through Franklin to Newark and New York.

## AMONG THE HOUSES IN PROCESS OF ERECTION.

We can mention those of Mr. James R. Hay, as fine and creditable to the spirit of enterprise and to the village.

The members of the Episcopal Church in this place gave an entertainment in their new Chapel, on Friday evening, consisting of Tableaux, Vocal and Instrumental music, &c. The weather being unfavorable, there was a small attendance, though everything went off satisfactory to those present.

There are quite a number of new houses going up on the different Avenues here, the style of which does credit to the owners.

## REAL ESTATE HAS AN UPWARD TENDENCY.

So say the Bolons!

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN NEW JERSEY.

Among all the documents published by order of our Legislature, there are none more interesting or important than those concerning Public Instruction.

The report of the State Board of Instruction, last received, is a pamphlet of 220 pages, 54 of which comprise the report of the State Superintendent, the rest contains the reports of County and City Superintendents, together with financial and statistical tables.

From these it appears that the amount of money received and appropriated for public schools is as follows:

Two-mill tax	\$2,168,803 08
State Appropriations	100,000 00
Township School tax	44,467 93
Surplus Revenue	81,554 93
District and City tax for teachers salaries	331,673 81
Total	\$2,625,909 74

District and City tax for building and repairing	\$ 586,470 58
School houses	100,000 00
Total amount for School purposes	\$2,363,070 30

The total value of Public School property in the State is \$4,966,788.

The census taken in August 1872, reported 270,140 children between 5 and 18 years of age. Of these there have been enrolled in the public schools, 178,846; the average attendance has been only 99,444.

We find that the number of those who attend no school has increased, there being 63,330, while last year there were 62,718. On this subject the report says:

"The total attendance is satisfactory. Seventy-seven per cent. of the school census are reported as having attended either a public or a private school some portion of the year, leaving but twenty-three per cent. of who have attended no school; this twenty-three per cent., as explained last year, includes many children between five and seven years of age, who are kept at home because they are considered by their parents too young to attend school. It also includes many who are between fifteen and eighteen years of age, whose school days are ended, and who have probably acquired a fair public school education. The school census includes all children between five and eighteen years of age, whereas the usual range of ages of those who attend school is from seven to fifteen years. If this fact is taken into consideration, the total attendance at school appears to be as great as we can reasonably expect. The evil, therefore, of which we speak, is not absenteeism, but irregularity of attendance."

This subject—irregularity of attendance—is of such vital interest to the success of our schools, that considerable attention is given to its consideration. We have spoken of this matter in a former number of the GAZETTE.

The number of school districts in the State is 1,378, being a decrease since last year of 13.

By abolishing some of the very small districts, and changing the lines of others, so as to include more territory, the number having less than forty-five has children, been considerably reduced. Thirty of these weak districts in this way have been disbanded, and a corresponding increase has been made in the number of the larger districts. The average census of all the districts in the State, not including the cities, is 140.

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There are many other matters of interest in this report; we have, however, at present, room only for the conclusion.

"Our school law in all its main features is well adapted to our wants. Our system of school taxation is equitable and just, and furnishes all the means necessary to maintain the schools on a liberal basis. Our plan of supervision secures an accurate apportionment of the school funds, a full knowledge of its mode of expenditure, a careful inspection of the schools, a rigid examination of the teachers, a ready adjustment of all school difficulties, and complete and reliable statistical and written reports of the full workings of the schools at the close of the year. No change affecting any of the main features of the system should, in my judgment, be